

REMARKS

Claims 17, 31, and 37 have been amended to recite a polycarbonate “consisting essentially of” a structural unit of formula (2)”.

Withdrawn Claims 1-16, 21, 24-30, 34, 36, 40, and 42 have been canceled without prejudice.

Claims 17-20, 22, 23, 31-33, 35, 37-39, and 41 are active.

No new matter is believed to be added by entry of these amendments.

Applicants would like to thank Examiner Rodee for the helpful and courteous interview held with Applicants’ representative on May 13, 2003. During the discussion, the Examiner indicated that the declaration filed April 14, 2003 compares polycarbonates having two components, namely a charge transporting component and a structural unit of formula (2), whereas the claims could encompass polycarbonates having three or more components. Applicants note that the amended claims, above, now recite an aromatic polycarbonate resin “consisting essentially of a structural unit of formula (2) and a structural unit with charge transporting properties”. While the terminology “consisting essentially of” does permit additional components to be present, additional components (e.g., significant amounts of a third monomer) which materially affect the properties of the polycarbonate would be excluded. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the scope of the amended claims corresponds to the data of the Declaration.

Furthermore, Applicants note that the Declaration describes polycarbonates having amounts of structural units of formula (2) ranging from 13.1 mole% to 79.4 mole%, corresponding to 7.05 wt% to 66.0 wt% of the structural unit of formula (2).<sup>1</sup> Each of these polycarbonates according to the claimed invention has significantly improved abrasion

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<sup>1</sup> Mw of carbonate structural unit derived from dihydroxy-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylether monomer (formula (2)) is 258.27 g/mole; and carbonate structural unit derived from N-{4-[2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)vinyl]phenyl}-N,N-bis(4-tolyl)amine (charge transporting structural unit) is 513.59 g/mol. Weight percents calculated as follows:  $(0.131 \times 258.27) / ((0.131 \times 258.27) + (0.869 \times 513.59)) \times 100\% = 7.05 \text{ wt\%}$ ;  $(0.794 \times 258.27) / ((0.794 \times 258.27) + (0.206 \times 513.59)) \times 100\% = 66.0 \text{ wt\%}$

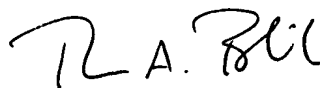
resistance compared to the comparative polycarbonate (i.e., example 3 of Nagai). Applicants note that the comparative polycarbonate was prepared as described at columns 66-67 of Nagai.

Applicants note that the polycarbonate of the Declaration having the lowest amount of structural unit of formula (2) (i.e., Example 5, having 13.1 mol% (i.e., 7.05 wt%) of the dihydroxy-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylether monomer) has an abrasion value which is less than 16% of the value for the comparative polycarbonate. Thus, one would reasonably expect that a polycarbonate according to the claimed invention, having 5 wt% or more of the structural unit of formula (2), as claimed, would also have substantially improved abrasion resistance, since the polycarbonate of Example 5 of the Declaration has nearly the minimum claimed amount of structural unit of formula (2). In other words, the Declaration provides a direct comparison, over nearly the entire claimed compositional range, with the closest prior art polycarbonate (i.e., example 3 of Nagai), and shows that the claimed polycarbonates provide significantly improved abrasion resistance. Accordingly, the prior art of record fails to suggest the claimed inventions.

Applicants respectfully submit that the present application, as amended, is now in condition for allowance, and early notification thereof is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



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Norman F. Oblon  
Attorney of Record  
Registration No. 24,618

Customer Number

**22850**

Tel: (703) 413-3000  
Fax: (703) 413 -2220  
NFO:TAB/bwt

Thomas A. Blinka, Ph.D.  
Registration No. 44,541